NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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CATTLE SHOW,

Exhibition of Mauufactures, Ploughing Match, and Public Sale of Animals and Manufactures, at Brighton, Mass. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th of October, 1823, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. on each day.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, encouraged by the patronage of the Legislature of this State, intend to offer in Premiums, not only the sum granted by the Government for that purpose, but also the whole amount of the income of their own funds. They, therefore, announce to the public, their wish to have a CATTLE SHOW, and EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES, &c. &c. at Brighton, on *Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th of October*, 1823; and they offer the following PREMIUMS:

FOR STOCK.

For the best Bull, raised in Massachusetts, above one year old $30
For the next best do. do. 20
For the next best do. do. 10
For the best Bull Calf, from 5 to 12 months old 15
For the next best do. do. 10
For the next best do. do. 5
For the best Cow, not less than three years old 30
For the next best do. do. 20
For the next best do. do. 15
For the best Heifer, from one to three years old, with or without calf 15
For the next best do. do. 10
For the next best do. do. 7
For the best Ox, fitted for slaughter, regard to be had to the mode and expense of fatting 30
For the next best do. do. 25
For the next best do. do. 15
For the best pair of Working Oxen 30
For the next best do. do. 25
For the next best do. do. 20
For the next best do. do. 15
For the next best do. do. 10
For the best pair of Spayed Heifers, not less than one year old 25
For the best Spayed Sows, not less than four in number, and not less than five months old 20

The claimant to be entitled to either of these two last premiums, must state, in writing, the mode of operation and treatment, in a manner satisfactory to the Trustees.

For the best Merino Wethers, not less than six in number, having respect to form and fleece 15
For the next best do. do. do. 8
For the best Native Wethers, not less than six in number do. 10
For the next best do. do. do. 5
For the best Merino Ram, do. 15
For the next best do. 10
For the best Merino Ewes, not less than five in number, do. 20
For the next best do. do. do. 10
For the best Boar, not exceeding two years old 12
For the next best do. do. 8
For the next best do. do. 5
For the best Sow 12
For the next best do. 8
For the next best do. 5
For the best Pigs, not less than two in number, nor less than four months old, nor more than eight 10
For the next best do. do. 5

None of the above animals will be entitled to premiums, unless they are *wholly bred* in the State of Massachusetts.

For the best Ram which shall be imported into this State, after this advertisement, and before the 15th day of October next, of the improved Leicester breed of long woolled sheep or a gold medal of that value, at the option of the importer. 75
For the next best do. do. 50
For the best Ewe of the same breed, imported under the same terms, and for the like superior qualities 60
For the next best do. do. 40
To the person who shall import into this State, from Europe, a male and female Goat, of the pure Cashmere breed 100

The persons claiming these premiums to engage to keep the imported animals within the State.

No animal, for which to any owner one premium shall have been awarded, shall be considered a subject for any future premium of the Society, except it be for an entirely distinct premium, and for qualities different from those for which the former premium was awarded.

Any of the above Stock, when raised and still owned at the time of the exhibition, by the person who raised them, will entitle the claimant to an allowance of ten per cent. in addition. But Sheep, to be entitled to any of the above premiums, must be raised by the person entering them.

FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on an acre, not less than seventy bushels $30
To the person who shall make the most satisfactory experiment, to ascertain the best mode of raising Indian Corn, whether in hills or rows, not less than half an acre being employed in each mode, in the same field, the quantity and quality both of land and manure to be equal and uniform in each mode; all to receive a cultivation requisite to produce a good crop 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Vegetables, grain, peas and beans excepted, for winter consumption, of the stock on his own farm, and not for sale, in proportion to the size of the farm and stock kept, having regard to the respective value of said vegetables as food, stating the expense of raising the same, and the best mode of preserving the same through the winter 30
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of winter Wheat on an acre 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of spring Wheat on an acre 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Barley on an acre, not less than forty-five bushels 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest crop of Millet on an acre, cut and cured for hay, the claimant giving evidence of the time of sowing, the quantity of seed sown, and the quantity of hay produced 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Carrots on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Potatoes on an acre, not less than five hundred bushels 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of common Beets on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Parsnips on an acre, not less than four hundred bushels 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Mangel Wurtzel on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Ruta Baga on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Turnips on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of common Turnips, after any other crop in the same season, being not less than four hundred and fifty bushels 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Onions on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Cabbages on an acre, not less than 25 tons weight, free from earth when weighed 20
To the person who shall give satisfactory evidence on 'Soiling Cattle,' not less than six in number, and through the whole season, together with a particular account of the food given, and how cultivated 30
To the person who shall make the experiment of turning in green crops as a manure, on a tract not less than one acre, and prove its utility and cheapness, giving a particular account of the process and its result 30
To the person who shall, by actual experiment, prove the best season and modes of laying down lands to grass, whether spring, summer or fall seeding be preferable, and with or without grain on different soils 30
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of dry Peas on an acre, not less than thirty bushels 20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of dry Beans on an acre, not less than thirty bushels 20
To the person who shall give proof of having produced the largest quantity of dressed Flax, raised on half an acre, not less than two hundred and fifty pounds 20
To the person who shall take up in the season, on his own farm, the greatest quantity of good Honey, and shall at the same time exhibit superior skill in the management of Bees 10
For the best Cheese, *not less* than one year old, and not less in quantity than one hundred pounds 10
For the next best do. do. 5
For the best Cheese *less* than one year old 10
For the next best do. do. 5
To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Trustees, that his mode of rearing, feeding and fattening neat cattle is best 20
For the best Butter, not less than fifty pounds 15
For the next best do. do. 10
For the next best do. do. 7
For the next best do. do. 5
For the greatest quantity of Butter and Cheese, made between the 15th of May, and the 1st of October, from not less than four Cows, the quality of the Butter and Cheese, and the number of Cows to be taken into consideration, and specimens to be exhibited at the Show, of not less than twenty pounds of each, and the mode of feeding, if any thing besides pasture was used 20
To the person who shall prove by satisfactory experiments, to the satisfaction of the Trustees, the utility and comparative value of the cobs of Indian Corn, when used with or without the grain itself, ground or broken 20
For the best specimen of Cider, not less than one barrel, made in 1822, manufactured by the person who shall exhibit the same, and from apples grown on his own farm 20
For the second best barrel 15

[These premiums will be continued in future years. Persons claiming them must state, in writing, their process of making and managing their Cider, and the kind of apples used.]

For the best specimen of Currant Wine, not less than one gallon, exhibited by any person who

shall have made not less than 30 gallons in the same season in which that which shall be exhibited was made, (a statement to be given, in writing, of the process of making the same) 10
For the next best do. do. 5

To entitle himself to either of the Premiums for Grain or Vegetable crops, the person claiming, must cultivate a tract of at least one acre in one piece, with the plant or production for which he claims a premium, and must state, in writing, under oath of the owner, and of one other person, (accompanied by a certificate of the measurement of the land by some sworn surveyor,) the following particulars:

1. The state and quality of the land, in the spring of 1823.

2. The product and general state of cultivation and quantity of manure employed on it the year preceding.

3. The quantity of manure used the present season.

4. The quantity of seed used, and if Potatoes, the sort.

5. The time and manner of sowing, weeding, and harvesting the crop, and the amount of the product, ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.

And in relation to all vegetables, except Potatoes, Onions, and common Turnips, the fair average weight of at least twenty bushels must be attested; and if there be hay scales in the town in which raised, not less than three average cart loads must be weighed.

The claim under this head, together with the evidences of the actual product, must be delivered, free of expense, to Benjamin Guild, Esq. in Boston, Assistant Recording Secretary of this Society, on or before the first day of December next—the Trustees not intending to decide upon claims under the head of Agricultural Experiments, until their meeting in December.

FOR INVENTIONS.

To the person who shall use the Drill Plough, or Machine, and apply it most successfully to the cultivation of any small Grains or Seeds, on a scale not less than one acre $20
To the person who shall invent the best Machine for pulverizing and grinding Plaister to the fineness of twenty-five bushels per ton, and which shall require no more power than a pair of oxen or horse, to turn out two tons per day, and so portable that it can be removed from one farm to another without inconvenience 30
To the person who shall produce, at the Show, any other Agricultural Implement, of his own invention, which shall, in the opinion of the Trustees, deserve a reward, a premium not exceeding twenty dollars, according to the value of the article exhibited 20

In all cases proofs must be given of the work done by the Machine, before it is exhibited; and of its having been used and approved by some practical farmer. Persons who have taken out Patents for their inventions, are not thereby excluded from claiming any of the above premiums.

FOR FOREST TREES.

For the best plantation of White Oak Trees, not less than one acre, nor fewer than one thousand trees per acre, to be raised from the acorn, and which trees shall be in the best thriving state, on the first of September, 1823 - $100
For the best plantation of White Ash, and of Larch Trees, each of not less than one acre, nor fewer than one thousand trees per acre, to be raised from the seeds, and which trees shall be in the best thriving state, on the first of Sept. 1823. 50
For the best Live Hedge made of either the White or Cockspur Thorn, planted in 1820, not less than one hundred rods, and which shall be in the best state in 1823 50
To the person who shall have planted out on his farm, since the spring of 1815, the greatest number of Apple Trees, not less than one hundred in number, and who shall exhibit to the Trustees, at the Show in 1827, satisfactory evidence of his having managed them with care and skill 50

FOR DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

To the person or corporation who shall produce the best specimen of fine Broadcloth, not less than 1 5-8 yards wide, exclusive of the list, forty yards in quantity, and dyed in the wool $20
For the second best do. do. do. 15
For the best superfine Cassimere, not less than 3-4 yard wide, nor less than forty yards in quantity 12
For the second best do. do. do. 8
For the best superfine Sattinet, 3-4 yd. wide, not less than 50 yards 8
For the second best do. do. do. 5
For the best Sole Leather, not less than five sides 10
For the second best do. do. do. 5
For the best dressed Calve Skins, not less than twelve in number 10
For the second best do. do. do. 5

FOR HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For the best Woollen Cloth, 3-4 yard wide, not less than twenty yards in quantity $12
For the second best do. do. 8
For the best double milled Kersey, 3-4 yard wide, not less than twenty yards in quantity 12
For the second best do. do. 8
For the best Coating, 3-4 yd. wide, not less than 20 yards in quantity 8
For the second best do. do. 6
For the best Flannel, 7-8 yd. wide, not less than 45 yds. in quantity 10
For the second best do. do. 7
For the best yard wide Carpeting, not less than 30 yards in quantity 15
For the second best do. do. 7
For the best 5-8 yard wide Stair Carpeting, not less than 30 yards in quantity 10
For the next best do. do. 7
For the best pair of Blankets, not less than 8-4 wide and 10-4 long 6
For the second best do. do. 4
For the best Woollen Knit Hose, not less than 12 pair in number 5
For the second best do. do. 3
For the best Worsted Hose, not less than 12 pair in number 5
For the second best do. do. 3
For the best Men's Half Hose, (woollen) not less than 12 pair in number 4
For the second best do. do. 2
For the best Men's Woollen Gloves, not less than 12 pair in number 5
For the second best do. do. 3
For the best Linen Diaper, 5-8 yard wide, not less than 30 yards in quantity 5
For the second best do. do. 3
For the best yard wide Diaper, (for table linen) not less than 30 yards in quantity 10
For the second best 5
For the best specimen of Sewing Silk, raised and spun in this State, of good fast colors, not less than one pound 5
For the second best do. do. 3
For the best Linen Cloth (for shirting or sheeting,) one yard wide, and twenty-five yards long 8
For the second best do. do. 4
To the person who shall produce the best specimen of any Cotton fabrics in private families, not less than five pieces 20

All the above Manufactures, (except when of Cotton) must be of the growth and manufacture of the State of Massachusetts. And all Manufactures, when presented, must have a private mark, and any public or known mark must be completely concealed, so as not to be seen, or known by the Committee, nor must the Proprietors be present when they are examined; in default of either of these requisitions, the articles will not be deemed entitled to consideration or premium.

Animals, Manufactures, or Articles, may be offered for premium at Brighton, notwithstanding they may have received a premium from a County Agricultural Society.

It is understood, that whenever merely from a want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium, under a literal construction, yet if, in the opinion of the Judges, the object so offered is not deserving of any reward, the Judges shall have a right to reject such claims. Persons to whom premiums shall be awarded, may, at their option, have an article of Plate, with suitable inscriptions, in lieu of money. Premiums will be paid within ten days after they shall be awarded.

That in any case in which a pecuniary premium is offered, the Trustees may, having regard to the circumstances of the Competitor, award either one of the Society's gold or silver medals in lieu of the pecuniary premium annexed to the several articles.

That if any competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous measures, by which the objects of the society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premium which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

All premiums not demanded within six months after they shall have been awarded, shall be deemed as having been generously given to aid the funds of the Society.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

On the second day of the Cattle Show, viz. the 16th day of October, Premiums will be given to the owners and ploughmen of the three Ploughs, drawn by two yoke of oxen, and to the three Ploughs drawn by one yoke of oxen, which shall be adjudged, by a competent Committee, to have performed the *best work*, *with least expense of labor*, not exceeding half an acre to each plough. Notice will be given in the public Papers, at least six weeks before said day, that a piece of ground has been provided for twenty ploughs—ten double and ten single teams; and that entries may be made of the names of the competitors until the morning of the 16th. Preference will be given to those who enter first; but if, on calling the list at the hour appointed, precisely, those first named do not appear, the next in order will be preferred. There will be two Committees, of three persons each—one to be the judges of the ploughing by the double teams, the other of the ploughing by the single teams—the latter to have assigned to them a part of the field distinct from that of the double teams.

Premiums as follows, (being the same for the double and single teams.)

First Plough	$15	Second Plough	$10	Third Plough	$6
Ploughman	8	Ploughman	5	Ploughman	3
Driver	4	Driver	3	Driver	2

In each case, if there be no Driver, both sums to be awarded to the Ploughman.

The persons intending to contend for these Prizes, must give notice, in writing, to S. W. Pomeroy, or Gorham Parsons, Esqr's. of *Brighton.* The competitors will also be considered as agreeing to follow such rules and regulations

as may be adopted by the Committee, on the subject. The ploughs to be ready to start at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The result of the last Ploughing Matches at Brighton, and the satisfaction expressed by so many of their agricultural brethren, will induce the Society to continue these premiums annually, in connexion with the Cattle Show, as an efficacious means for exciting emulation and improvement in the use and construction of the *most important instrument* of agriculture.

Persons intending to offer any species of Stock for premiums, are requested to give notice thereof, either by letter (post paid) stating the article, or to make personal application to Mr. JONATHAN WINSHIP, at *Brighton*, on or before the 14th day of October, and requesting him to enter such notice or application, so that tickets may be ready at 9 o'clock on the 15th. No person will be considered as a competitor, who shall not have given such notice, or made such application for entry, on or before the time above specified.

All articles of manufactures and inventions, must be entered and deposited in the Society's Rooms, on Monday the 13th of October, and will be examined by the Committees on Tuesday, the 14th, the day before the Cattle Show; and no person but the Trustees shall be admitted to examine them before the Show. The articles so exhibited, must be left till after the Show, for the satisfaction of the public.

The applicants will be held to a rigid compliance with this rule relative to entries, as well as to the other rules prescribed.

The examination of every species of stock, (except working oxen) will take place on the 15th; and the trial of Working Oxen, and Ploughing Match, on the 16th of October.

The Trustees also propose to appropriate, on the second day of the Cattle Show, their Pens for the public sale of any Animals, that have been offered for premium, and also of any others, that are considered by them, as possessing fine qualities; and their Halls for the public sale of Manufactures. Both sales to take place at half past eleven o'clock, precisely. And for all Animals or Manufactures, that are intended to be sold, notice must be given to the Secretary, before ten o'clock of the 16th. Auctioneers will be provided by the Trustees.

By order of the Trustees,

R. SULLIVAN,
J. PRINCE,
G. PARSONS,
E. H. DERBY,
} *Committee.*

January, 1823.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TO PRESERVE BACON AT ALL SEASONS AND IN ALL PLACES.

MR. EDITOR—You have published in your valuable "New England Farmer," several methods for preserving smoked meats. It seems none of them have perfectly well answered the purpose; and the numerous methods prescribed are the evidence that none of them have succeeded satisfactorily. Much experience has enabled me to offer you a prescription on the subject that never has and never will fail of answering the purpose, viz. *preserving those meats safe from the ravages of all small animals, and pure and sound for any length of time, and in any climate.* It is the use of CHARCOAL. The nature of this material is well understood by Chemists, and its properties and effects fully explained. My mode of putting down any kind of smoked meats, is thus: Take a tierce or box and cover the bottom with charcoal, reduced to small pieces, but not to dust; cover the legs or pieces of meat with stout brown paper, sewed around so as to exclude all dust; lay them down on the coal in compact order, then cover the layer with coal, and so on until your business is done, and cover the top with a good thickness of coal.

The use of charcoal, properly prepared in boxes, is of great benefit in preserving fresh provisions, butter and fruits, in warm weather; also in recovering meats of any kind, when partially damaged, by covering the same a few hours in the coal. Let those whose situation requires it, make the experiment on any article of food subject to decay, and they will more than realize their expectations.

SPRING WHEAT, AND THE BEST PREVENTIVE AGAINST SMUT.

This is a most valuable crop, and may be raised on almost any soil and in every part of the Commonwealth, free of smut. The numerous failures in this crop arise chiefly from bad or unskilful management. I have raised this kind of wheat for the last thirty years, and have never failed of having a good crop, and often very productive. My method is thus: If I propose to sow wheat on sward land, I cause it to be broken up during the preceding autumn—early in the spring as the season will allow, harrow the land thoroughly and cross plough it. I then usually cart out proper manure, and spread it from the cart over the whole surface, in quantity as the soil may demand. I then immediately sow on the wheat, and plough it in shallow. If the land is to be laid down for grass, sow the seed immediately after the wheat and plough it in, or immediately after the wheat is ploughed in, as you please, and harrow down the whole thoroughly; first with the furrows and then across the furrows—after four or five days pass a roller over the land and lay it smooth. It is all important to have this operation commenced and finished as early in the spring as possible. But the most essential part of the process is to prepare the Wheat for sowing. The only successful course is, to prepare the seed about ten days before sowing time. This is done by selecting clean and plump seed, passing it through water in a tub, about half a bushel at a time, and washing it and skimming off all matter that floats, then empty it into a basket to drain, then lay it on a clean floor and rake in two quarts of slacked lime and one quart of plaister to the bushel, and if too dry sprinkle on water and continue to stir it until all is covered with the lime and plaister. In this way you may proceed until you have prepared your whole seed. Let it remain in a heap one day, then spread it, and move it daily, until it becomes perfectly dry; it is then fit to sow, and you may sow it if the land should happen to be quite wet. The quantity of Wheat to an acre should be one bushel and twenty quarts. In the process of sowing you may not be able to apportion your seed exactly to the acre; therefore when you have sowed and ploughed in the quantity proposed for the acre, you may gather all that remains with the lime and plaister, and sow it on to the whole piece of land, passing across the furrows. This will make it even, and cause a very equal distribution of the seed, which may then be harrowed. After the Wheat has come up three or four inches above the ground, sow on one bushel of plaister to the acre, or house ashes equivalent, as you please, or leached ashes, increasing the quantity.—When the Wheat begins to head, examine it, and if you find cockle, rye, oats, &c. mixed and growing, take care carefully to weed out all, so as to leave the field clean and of pure Wheat. At harvest, cut it a little before the kernel becomes hard, and set it up in the field in small stacks to cure, and remove it under cover after it is dry, and the kernel hard. This process will give you more and better flour than if managed in any other way. BERKSHIRE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. EDITOR—In your paper of the 15th inst. page 258, you wish to be informed what sort of land I raised my turnips on by ploughing in the dews. It was a coarse gravelly loam. The first time I ploughed it as deep as I could with one furrow, I should think 10 inches. Afterwards, I meant to plough about six inches. My reason for ploughing deep the first time, was to open and lighten the earth, so that its vapors may arise, and unite with the dampness of the dew in the night air. In a cool morning in the summer, the earth being hotter than the air, sends up its moist vapors from below; and the earth being loose by deep ploughing, the moisture ascends easier, and drought does not affect the land so much as after ploughing not so deep. The dew which is taken up contains a quantity of rich salts, which, when ploughed in and turned under the furrow, the richest part is retained under and in the furrow, when the moisture is again exhaled by the heat of the sun. My reasoning on the subject is this. In running cider through sand, you loose all the best spirit, which is left in the sand; and although it may dry through the furrow, when suitable weather comes, yet the food for plants will remain. All sorts of manure create moisture and retain dew. Plaister, and all kinds of stone, pulverized and sown on the land, collect the dew and retain it longer in the morning before it is taken up, and give time to plough later in the morning, and save the richness of the dew. Ashes, burnt clay, frozen clay, all have a tendency to retain dew; and many more things may perhaps be discovered yet unknown.

Yours, &c.

WALLIS LITTLE.

Townsend, March 24, 1823.

Mr. Jabez Rowe of Sandy Bay, Gloucester, and Mr. Hall of this city, have invented a new method of manufacturing Isinglass of superior quality from *hake sounds*. The inventors have in operation, an extensive manufacturing establishment at the first mentioned place, and the Isinglass received from this manufactory is preferred by Boston and New York brewers, to that imported from Russia.

Seasoning Glass.—Place the glass in a vessel of cold water, and heat the water gradually till it boils. Glasses of every description, thus prepared, will afterwards bear boiling water poured on them without injury.

HAMPSHIRE, FRANKLIN, AND HAMPDEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of the Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society have awarded the following premiums for agricultural experiments made during the last season—

To Charles Starkweather, Esq. of Northampton, the society's first premium for the greatest quantity of corn raised on an acre, being ninety-two bushels; measured Nov. 7, 1822—$15,00.

To the Rev. Doct. Lyman, of Hatfield, the second premium for the next greatest quantity raised on an acre, eighty-two bushels and one pint; measured Feb. 10, 1823—$12,00.

To Joseph Lyman Partridge, of Hatfield, the 3d premium for the next greatest quantity raised on an acre, seventy-five bushels; measured Feb. 10, 1823—$10,00.

To Samuel Buffinton, Esq. of Worthington, the society's first premium for the greatest quantity of flax and flax seed raised on an acre and twenty-seven rods;—seventeen bushels and 18 quarts of seed, and four hundred and eighty-nine pounds of flax, dressed clean—$10,00.

The mode of culture is stated as follows:

Mr. Starkweather states that his land was in the furrow in the spring of 1821; it had been turned up the autumn before. It had been for several years down to grass; it was harrowed with a common seed harrow, and planted in drills three feet apart; about eight or nine loads of common yard manure were put in the drills; the crop that year was fifty-eight bushels. In the spring of 1822, the stalks were cut, and burnt on the ground; nineteen loads of manure were then spread over it, and harrowed down smooth; it was then planted three feet wide, and two and a half apart, and eight loads of manure put in the hills; three corns of the largest yellow corn, were put in each hill. The land was low and subject to inundation, and was not planted until the last of May.

The Rev. Doct. Lyman states that his land was planted early in May, and the seed generally failed of sprouting, and was planted a second time near the last of May; many hills of the first planting entirely failed, and others partially; part of the field was materially injured by a late frost. The manner of planting was, that one half was planted in rows of the common width, and about a yard or two and a half feet between the hills; in the other half, the hills were about the common distance of planting; each hill was manured in the hole; the quantity of manure about eight common waggon loads; after the first hoeing each hill received a sprinkling of unleached ashes; the whole number of bushels was about six. The part of the field which was most closely planted was once suckered, and the suckers given to the cows; it was a rich soiling of two cows for about half the season, and afforded a three fold compensation for all the labor attending the process. At harvest the difference of the produce from the two parts of the field was inconsiderable. The portion which was not suckered, had a slight advantage; but the profit on the whole was greatly in favor of suckering on account of the ample, and rich feed, it afforded to two cows for many weeks. The land for many preceding years was improved about one half in mowing, and the other part in pasturing. In the autumn of 1821, the turf was turned with the plough; in the spring following, it was effectually levelled with a seed harrow. The field was cultivated faithfully with the corn harrow and hoe; it was harrowed three times, and hoed four times. If there was any difference in the product of land which had been in pasture, or that which was mowed, the decision by the eye was in favor of that which had been mowed. Dr. Lyman further states that by long experience he is convinced, that unleached ashes are the best manure for corn, to be applied after the first hoeing, at the rate of from five to ten bushels the acre; he believes that they are indispensable for securing a good crop on land turned up from the sward, in order to prevent the ravages of worms. Like experience, has also convinced him, that the second year after turning up the sward, is by far the best for ensuring a large harvest of Indian corn; it sprouts better, it ripens sooner, and is more heavily loaded with fruitful ears. The corn which Doct. Lyman planted, was the twelve rowed corn—very large ears, the kernels closely compacted, and remarkably filled to the end of the cob; and when shelled a bushel weighed sixty-four and three quarters pounds—which exceeds the weight of common eight rowed corn nearly two pounds per bushel.

Major Buffinton states, that the land on which his flax was raised, was pasture land, broken up in the spring of 1821, and planted that year with potatoes; about sixteen loads of coarse barn yard manure were put in the hills; the potatoes were hoed twice and the land was not ploughed after the crop was harvested. There was no manure put on the ground last spring; it was ploughed twice and sowed the 2d day of May, with one bushel and twelve quarts of seed. The flax was pulled the 12th and 13th of August.

JOSEPH LYMAN, *President.*

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the first Quarterly Meeting, held at Norristown, on the 11th of January, 1823, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That the President be authorized to petition the Legislature, for an Act of incorporation for this Society, and for such a modification of the Act, entitled an "Act for the promotion of Agriculture, &c." as shall authorize its officers to receive from the Commissioners of Counties Dollars, and to perform their duties as effectively, as if the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society had been organized, in conformity with the sections of said Law—and that he shall endeavor to obtain some provision by which the *sale of Spiritous Liquors shall be effectually prevented within the distance of three miles from the place at which the Agricultural Exhibitions shall be held, except at houses licensed according to law.*

That as this is an Association of *practical* Farmers, disposed to acquire and communicate information derived from *essays on the soil*, it shall be the duty of one of the Assistant Secretaries, to record the substance of all verbal communications, which any of the members shall make, at the quarterly meetings.

That a committee be appointed to report upon Mr. Pope's Thrashing Machine, which has been this day exhibited. Whereupon Job Roberts, John Hare Powell, and Henry L. Waddell were appointed.

That the Directors be instructed to give notice, in such manner as they shall think fit, of the intention of this Society, to award premiums, at their Annual Meeting, for Neat Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Swine, Crops, Implements of Husbandry, and Household Manufactures—the value of the prizes, to be determined at the next Quarterly meeting. Accordingly, William Harris of Chester county, George Sheaff of Montgomery county, Henry L. Waddell of Bucks county, Aaron Clement of Philadelphia county, and Thomas Serrill of Delaware county, were constituted a Committee from the Board of Directors—Job Roberts, Manual Eyre, Samuel West, and Charles Downing were subsequently appointed to aid them.

The Committee appointed to examine Mr. Pope's Thrashing machine, reported—

"After having carefully examined the construction, and observed the performance of Mr. Pope's Hand Thrashing machine, we are disposed to think, that it is well adapted to the purposes of small farms; as it has in our presence, thrashed Wheat without difficulty, at the rate of sixty sheaves an hour."

JOB ROBERTS,
JOHN HARE POWELL,
HENRY L. WADDELL.

Mr. Joseph Kersey of Chester County, made a communication on an ingenious mode of making Thrashing flails—a communication on Sheep, accompanied by observations, on the expulsion of Rats.

Mr. Job Roberts of Montgomery county, communicated the result of his experience, corroborative of Mr. Kersey's remarks.

Mr. Powell of Philadelphia county, made the following communications on Mangel Wurtzel and Millet:—

I have certificates, accompanied by the oaths of my farmer and his assistant, showing that 982½ bushels of Mangel Wurtzel were produced on 155¼ perches of land, which had not received more manure than is usually given to potato crops in this county. The soil had been very deeply ploughed, aud stirred by Beatson's Scarifier, the manure was after ploughed nine inches under the surface, the Scarifier having been again applied, the roller and harrow were used to reduce the tilth. In April, the seeds were dibbled an inch deep—three inches apart, in rows thirty inches asunder. Soon after the plants appeared, they were thinned, and left at intervals of six inches—when their leaves had become two inches long, they were cleaned by a four inch triangular hoe. The earth and weeds were thrown from them, by a very small one horse plough, leaving a space of four or five inches unbroken next to them. The furrow was returned by Davis' shovel plough; they were again hoed, and left a foot apart. In the first week of November, they were drawn, closely cut beneath the crowns, measured, piled in a cellar in rows, as wood, and covered with sand. The expense of planting, tilling, and gathering the crop, was about equal to that of Indian corn.

My neat cattle prefer Mangel Wurtzel to any roots which I have offered to them. I have found its effects, in producing large secretions of *good* milk, very great. I selected in November, two heifers of the same breed, and very nearly of the same age, and in similar condition; they were tied in adjoining stalls, and

have been fed regularly three times a day, by the same man. One of them has had three pecks of Mangel Wurtzel, and four quarts of corn meal daily; the other, four and a half pecks of Mangel Wurtzel. The last, which has had Mangel Wurtzel alone, is in the condition of good beef, the other is not more than what graziers call half fat.

I am aware that repeated experiments on various animals, must be made, to sanction any general conclusion, as to the comparative effects of different sorts of food. I mention the trial with the heifers, but as one of a series of attempts which I shall make, to determine, whether the great German Beet can be as effectively applied to the formation of fat, as to the production of milk, and the enlargement of size.

Thirty perches of this field produced more beets, than nearly two acres which were differently managed at the same time. Much depends upon the kind of seed—upon the great depth of ploughing, and fineness of the tilth—but not less is dependant upon the quantity of *animal manure.* Among the various practices into which we have been seduced, by the plausible theories of the advocates of British systems of husbandry, there is none which appears to me more absurd, than that which has led us to drill, or dibble, our crops on ridges. The English farmer wisely contends with the evils produced by too much rain—the American husbandman should as anxiously guard against his most formidable enemy, drought. I am inclined to think that there is no crop, cultivated in this state, which ought not to be put upon a flat surface.

In citing the experiment upon feeding with Mangel Wurtzel, I have no intention to convey an idea so preposterous as some of the "Fancies" have conceived, that Mangel Wurtzel, or any of the fashionable roots of the day, should interfere with the king of vegetables, Indian Corn; or that where land is cheap, and labor dear, a farmer is "wise to amuse himself," and feed his bullocks by plucking the luxuriant leaves of "the majestic Beta Altissima." I would merely recommend its cultivation, to a limited extent, on all farms. Its influence upon some cattle, milch cows, and more especially upon calves, during their first winter, is very important. I have attended, with great accuracy, to the ills which are brought upon most young quadrupeds, when first weaned; and have invariably found them materially diminished by the use of succulent roots.

The application of Mangel Wurtzel as food for sheep, is not the least important of its uses. Ewes yean usually at the season when grass cannot be supplied. The health of themselves, and the thrift of their lambs, essentially depend upon succulent food being had. I am inclined to think, that no small portion of the success which English breeders have met, is to be ascribed to the large stores of roots, which they always have at command. It cannot be denied that Indian meal will, of itself, in most cases, produce extraordinary fatness, as well as great size—but I have been led to believe, that diseases are early engendered by this species of forcing, which is always expensive, and too often eventually destroys the animal, which has been thus reared.

I was induced to cultivate this vegetable, by the success of Mr. Isaac C. Jones, who I may venture to assert, after the most diligent inquiry, is the only person, by whom it had been grown in this state, except in small patches or gardens, until within two years.

I am, &c. yours,

JOHN HARE POWELL.

Jonathan Roberts, Esq.
President of Penn. Agricultural Society.

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I have made many experiments on various soils, and at different seasons, to ascertain the product, as well as the properties of Millet. Upon light land, in good condition, it succeeds best, it requires in all cases, fine tilth, and as much strength of soil as is necessary to produce heavy oats. I have not seen, either in Europe or America, any green crop, which so largely rewards accurate tillage and plentiful supplies of manure, as the species of millet usually grown in this and the adjacent counties. I have sown it from the first of May, to the 20th of June, and have invariably obtained more fodder than could have been had from any grass under similar circumstances. In the autumn, eighty bushels of *caustic* lime per acre, were strewed upon an old sward, which was *immediately* ploughed, closely harrowed, sown with rye, and rolled—the rye was depastured in the winter and succeeding spring—early in April the land was ploughed again; the lime and decomposed vegetable matter was thus returned to the surface—about three weeks after it was harrowed, to destroy weeds; early in May it was again harrowed for the same purpose—within a fortnight it was stirred with Beatson's Scarifier, to the depth of nine inches, harrowed, sown with Millet, and rolled. The crop was fairly estimated at three tons per acre. After the millet was cut, the field was stirred, and repeatedly harrowed, to destroy the after growth of noxious plants. I intend to again sow rye, not only to obtain pasturage, but to protect the soil from the exhalations of the sun. In the succeeding spring, a slight dressing of fresh manure was ploughed under; the scarifier, roller, and harrow were used at intervals as before. On the 5th of May, five bushels of millet seeds were sown on four acres—on the 5th of July the crop was hauled, and estimated at four tons per acre. I have obtained this season, forty tons from sixteen acres, of which four only had been manured, the remainder could not have borne a good wheat crop. One of the loads was weighed; an account of them was regularly kept; their size was made as nearly equal as possible. I have generally used a large quantity of seed, as not more than two-thirds of that which is usually sown, will vegetate. Whilst my oxen consumed millet in its green state, they performed their work with more spirit and vigor than they had done before, or have shewn since, except when fed with grain. My cattle, of all ages, prefer it to both red, and the best white clover, meadow or timothy hay.

I am not disposed to cultivate it as a farinaceous orop, since I have found great difficulty in protecting it from the ravages of immense flocks of birds, which it attracts, and in securing it sufficiently early to prevent a large part of the grain from being left on the ground. The seeds on the upper parts of the stalks, generally ripen, and fall, before those below have been filled. I therefore invariably cut it, when the upper parts of most of the heads contain seeds, which are hard. All my observations have confirmed me in the belief, that in this stage it affords fodder, more nutritious, and more easily made, than any sort of hay. The expense of tilling the land, in the accurate manner which I have detailed, is not so great as at first view would appear. A yoke of good oxen can scarify three acres and an half, without difficulty, in one day. I would recommend millet, not merely for its value as a food, but for the means it affords of making clean the land, without summer fallows, or drill crops. The ingenious arguments which have been adduced to prove, that deep stirring between growing crops is advantageous to them and the soil, are founded upon English experience, properly directed by close attention to the effects of a moist climate. Some of our writers have profoundly asserted, that as "dew drops" are found on the under leaves of plants after deep stirring has been given in a time of great drought, the practice is sound. I should suggest, if I were allowed, that moisture had better be at such times, conveyed to the roots, than be exhaled by the sun, or placed on the leaves until his rays shall have exhausted it all. The valuable parts of most manures, readily assume the gaseous form—every deep stirring, to a certain extent, in *hot* weather, therefore, impoverishes the soil. Deep ploughing, at *proper* seasons, is, I conceive, the basis of all good farming; such crops as shall enable the husbandman to extirpate weeds, and obtain large supplies of fodder, without much exhaustion, should be the great objects for his aim. I would propose that a foul sward receive its proper quantity of quick lime, which should be spread, and ploughed under, in its *caustic* state, in the early part of September; that the field be harrowed sufficiently; sown with rye at the rate of two bushels per acre, as early as possible—that it be depastured late in the autumn, and early in the spring—that in May, it be again ploughed three inches deeper than before—that it be harrowed, and left until the small weeds begin to appear—early in June, Millet should be sown—in August, the crop can be removed after the labors of the general harvest. The field should be slightly stirred with the scarifier, occasionally harrowed, and left throughout September, for the destruction of weeds as before. In October it may be manured, and sown with wheat, or left for a crop of Indian Corn.

I am, &c. your's,

JOHN HARE POWELL.

Jonathan Roberts, Esq.
President of Penn. Agricultural Society.

Dr. Taylor's easy method of ascertaining the qualities of Marle, Lime Stones, or Quick Lime, for the purposes of Agriculture.

This was a communication by Dr. Taylor, to the Manchester [Eng.] Agricultural Society; the general use of marle and lime, as manures, having prompted him to point out the importance of an easy and certain method of determining the qualities of different earths and stones, and ascertaining the quantity of calcareous earth in their composition; their value, in agriculture, commonly increasing in proportion to the greater quantity of it which they contain. The process recommended is thus described. The marle or stone being dried, and reduced to powder, put half an ounce of it into a half

pint glass, pouring in clear water till the glass is half full; then gradually add a small quantity of strong marine acid, commonly called spirit of salt, and stir the mixture well together. As soon as the effervescence thus excited subsides, add a little more marine acid; thus continuing the operation while any of the earthy matter appears to dissolve; and till the liquor, after being well stirred and allowed to stand for half an hour, appears sensibly acid to the taste. When the mixture has subsided, if the liquor above it be colorless, that marle or lime stone is the best which leaves the least in quantity of sediment or deposit at the bottom of the glass. This experiment is sufficient to determine which of the samples tried is most proper for the uses of agriculture; as pure calcareous earth or lime, which is the earth useful in agriculture, will be entirely dissolved, but clay or sand will not be sensibly acted on by the acid. Where great accuracy is required in determining the experiment, lay a soft spongy paper, of which the weight is exactly taken, in an earthen colander—for no metallic vessel, or implement for stirring, &c. must be used in any part of the process—and, pouring the saturated mixture of earth and acid on it, let all the liquor filter through; then pour a little clear water over the earthy matter remaining on the filter; and, when that water has also filtered through, dry the paper with the earthy matter on it which remains undissolved, when the deficiency found, on weighing them, from their original weight, will discover what portion of the marle or lime has been dissolved in the acid. What quantity of earthy matter has been dissolved, may be made evident to the sight, by gradually adding to the liquor which has been filtered through the paper, a clear solution of pearl ashes, or ashes of burnt wood; this will occasion a precipitation of the contained lime or calcareous earth to the bottom of the vessel, which precipitate must be dried and weighed.

THE FARMER.

BOSTON:—SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1823.

The Farmer's and Gardener's Remembrancer.

MARCH AND APRIL.

Sowing Grass Land.—Those cultivators who propose to lay down land to grass, and have not sowed their grass seed with their winter grain should sow it about this time. Some say that grass seed cannot be sowed too early in the spring, and others advise to wait till the ground becomes a little warmed and dried by the sun. Should you think it advisable to spring-harrow your winter grain, which is a practice highly recommended by British and American agriculturists, you can at the same time, harrow in your grass seed. If not, sow it without harrowing in damp calm weather.

Accidental Manure.—As soon as the ground is bare of snow in the spring, turn out with your boys, and parade over your pasture land, (and your mowing lots if you ever permit cattle to feed on them, which by the bye is not a good practice) and with bats or long handled mallets beat and spread about the droppings of your cattle.

Top Dressings.—If you neglected to manure your mowing land with top-dressings last fall, it may be done in the spring; though it is generally held that manure is applied to grass land to the best advantage in autumn.* Dr. Deane observed, "If the application of top dressings to mowing ground were generally practiced, and repeated as it ought to be, instead of the general, or rather universal neglect of it, it would put a new face upon things. A vast plenty of hay, double crops, two cuttings in a year, and much increase of wealth to farmers in general would be the happy consequences."† Sir John Sinclair recommends top dressing a growing crop, when it is suspected that the land is not rich enough to bring a full crop to perfection, and directs that this should be done as early in the spring as the land becomes sufficiently dry to bear the treading of a horse without poaching; and after the manure has been applied, the land should generally be harrowed or rolled. Soot, ashes, and other light manures are thus most advantageously disposed of.‡

A few bushels of lime, thoroughly pulverized and air slacked, are recommended as top dressings for winter grain. Ashes too, either leached or dry, make a good top dressing for grass or grain, as well as for Indian corn. Dry unleached ashes are best, but leached ashes are valuable, particularly soaper's waste, which has lime mixed with it.

Spring Ploughing.—A prudent farmer will manage his affairs in such a way as to have as little ploughing to perform in the spring as possible. In general way it is thought that all the land which it is intended to sow with any kind of grain, in the spring, or to plant with potatoes, or Indian corn, &c. should, by all means, be ploughed the autumn preceding. You thus take advantage of the beneficial operation of frosts in the winter, which pulverize the soil to better effect than any mechanical means. And, often, when ploughing is well done in autumn, it will not be necessary to renew it in the spring. We have seen very fine crops of Indian corn, raised on land which had been strongly swarded with grass, and had received but one ploughing, which was given some time in the summer or fall preceding the season in which the crop was planted. But it is necessary in such case that the ploughing be deep, and the furrow completely turned, so that every particle of the grass may be buried. In great Britain, where labor is comparatively much cheaper than in the United States, spring-ploughing is often dispensed with. A very eminent agriculturist observed that "the preferable method of sowing oats, and especially in a clay soil, is to turn the field over, after harvest, and to lay it open to the influences of frost and air; which lessen the tenacity of the clay and reduce it to a fine mould. The surface soil by this means, is finely mellowed for the reception of the seed; *which it would be a pity to bury by a second ploughing, before sowing.* We are taught by experience, that this soil, ploughed before winter, is sooner dry, than when the ploughing is delayed till spring; and as early sowing is a great advantage, any objection on account of the superficial crusting is easily removed by a strong harrow, which would produce abundance of mould for covering the seed."§ Sir John Sinclair, likewise, says that "*ploughing lands in spring, when sufficiently clear, and prepared before winter, is an unnecessary increase of labor.*"* He allows, however, that cases may occur, in which spring ploughing may be advisable for oats, barley, &c. in order to subdue weeds. Likewise, on hard, stony soils, or where fall ploughing has been imperfectly executed, spring ploughing becomes requisite. But whether the land is ploughed in the spring or not, ploughing it in autumn has many advantages, among which, that of exposing worms and other insects, which infest the soil, to the intense frosts of winter, is not the least.

Working Oxen.—It has been asserted that working oxen perform their spring work the better for being fed two or three times a day with a few ears of Indian corn. This kind of food is, however, thought by others, to possess a heating quality and they therefore prefer raw potatoes, which, they say, operate both as food and physic, and cool and strengthen the animal.

Pasture for Swine.—A lot well seeded down to clover has been recommended by good farmers as highly useful for pasturing swine. The quantity of land should be so proportioned to the number of swine that they may keep the grass from going to seed. This will prevent waste, and the shorter the grass is the sweeter it will be, and the more agreeable to the palates of this kind of epicures. It was the opinion of Dr. Deane, that one acre of rich land in clover would support twenty or more swine, large and small, through the summer, and bring them well forward in their growth. The hogs should be well ringed, or, it is said by an English writer, that shaving off the gristle of young pigs with a sharp knife, will answer the purpose of preventing them from rooting, and be better for the animals than ringing. Arthur Young, a famous English writer on Agriculture, pastured sixty four swine, of various sizes, on two acres of ground. The pig-pasture should have a good supply of water. A few sweet apple trees, growing in the pasture, will furnish a kind of food, which will assist to increase the growth, and will in part fatten the swine. Hogs, however, should not be turned into their pasture till about the first of May; but those who have not a clover pasture for their use may set about preparing one as soon as they please.

Pruning Fruit Trees.—Many farmers have been in the habit of pruning their fruit trees in February and March, but this is wrong. "In March the sap is retained in the roots, and the bark adheres closely to the wood; consequently, the wounds occasioned by the amputation of branches being exposed to the cold, penetrating winds and frosts, before the circulation of the sap, become dry, rotten and cankered, and often crack open near to the main trunk. In old orchards, particularly, if limbs of any considerable size are lopped off, several inches from the trunk, before the sap is in active motion, the fresh bark round the wood becomes dry; large cavities are formed, which rapidly extend towards the trunk and heart, and the tree is soon deprived of its health and vigor. In our New England climate, we have the clearest indications that the sap commences its circulation about the 10th of April. From this period to about the last of May, whether the buds are just opening or the blossoms fully expanded, the pruning should be accomplished."† The

*See Messrs. Wells & Lilly's edition of Deane's Georgical Dictionary, p. 458. † Ibid.
‡ Code of Agriculture.
§ Kaimes' Gentleman Farmer.

* Code of Agriculture.
† Thacher's American Orchardist, p. 64.

Hon. Mr. Pickering, likewise says that his "practice has been to prune in the spring, beginning when the buds have scarcely begun to swell, and ending before the expansion of the leaves."* Mr. Forsyth, likewise, in his Treatise on Fruit Trees (p. 18, Cobbett's Edition) says, "I have a great dislike to autumnal pruning, but in the spring, when the sap is beginning to follow the knife, the lips will quickly grow."—And a writer whose essay on the subject of apple trees, is published in the *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*, p. 121 to 127, in stating some errors in the mode of managing orchards mentions that beginning to prune in March, "when there is still much wet and frosty weather, and no activity in the sap of the tree," is very injurious. These authorities are produced to show what should *not* be done, till the season is further advanced; and to evince that the *misapplication* of labor is oftentimes more detrimental to a farmer, than sheer idleness.

EARLY PEAS.—As soon as possible prepare an early piece of ground for the reception of peas. Mr. Cobbett gives the following directions for raising peas. "I ploughed the ground into ridges, the tops of which (for the dwarf sorts) were four feet apart. I then put a good parcel of yard dung into the furrows; and ploughed the earth back upon the dung. I then levelled the top of the ridge a little, and drew two drills along upon it at six inches distant from each other. In these I sowed the peas. When the peas were about three inches high, I hoed the ground deep and well between the rows and on each outside of them. I then ploughed the ground from them and to them again, in the same way as in the case of Swedish Turnips. In a week or two afterwards they had another ploughing; and soon after they fell and *lay down the sides of the ridges.* When not sticked, and sown upon level ground, peas fall about *irregularly*, and in case of much wet, the under pods rot; but from the ridges they fall regularly, and the wet does not lodge about them. You walk up the furrows to gather the peas; and nothing can be more beautiful or more convenient. The culture in the garden may be the same, except that the work which is done with the *plough*, in the field, must in the garden be done with the *spade*."—*American Gardener*, Par. 241. Mr. M'Mahon directs, "in order to give the first early crops a greater advantage, prepare a south border of dry light earth for their reception, and raise the earth in narrow sloping ridges, about a foot broad at the base, and nine inches high, and at the distance of three feet from each other; ranging these in a south west direction, from the north side of the border; then on the easterly sides of these ridges about half their height, sow your drills of peas, pretty thick, covering them about an inch and an half, or if the land be very loose and light, two inches, or if of a stiff nature, one inch in depth. In this situation, they will have all the advantage of the morning and mid day sun, lie dry, and will consequently advance in vegetation much more rapidly than if sown in the ordinary way."—*American Gardener's Calendar.*

Mr. Deane observed that for field peas, land that is newly ploughed out of sward is generally accounted best; and land which is high and dry, and has not been too much dunged. The sorts, which grow large, should have a weaker soil; in a stronger soil the smaller sorts answer. Our farmers do not commonly allow a sufficient quantity of seed for pease in broad cast sowing. When sowed thin they lie upon the ground, but if sowed thick they hold each other up. Mr. Deane recommended three bushels to an acre. In sowing peas in rows which grow six or seven feet high, to have the rows 12 or 14 feet apart, with rows of carrots or onions, &c. between them is thought a good practice.

* See N. E. Farmer, No. 32, p. 250.

☞WAR DECLARED!—The Brig Parthian, Capt. Nye, has arrived at New Bedford, in 35 days from Lisbon. Capt. Nye reports, that the day before he sailed, Mr. Hutchinson, our Consul there, informed him, that accounts had been received of WAR'S BEING DECLARED BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN VIRGINIA.

A meeting of "The Agricultural Society of the Valley," was held at Winchester, (Va.) on the 1st inst. and after a very able address from the President, and some other proceedings of local interest, Mr. William M. Barton presented to the Society some Flax, cleaned by a new invented machine, accompanied by a letter from Gen. Samuel Swartout, of New York, in which he describes the facility with which one man can clean flax, amounting to 100 lbs. cleaned for the hackle in one day—the price to be $100. The machine, owing to some disappointment, was not exhibited. The same gentleman presented some *rape* or *cole seed*, a present from the Hon. De Witt Clinton, of New York, which was assigned to Edward M'Guire, Esq. Treasurer, for distribution among the most careful farmers. "This plant has long been celebrated in Ireland and England, for its great utility in feeding sheep, as being remarkably hardy and capable of sustaining the most severe winter without injury. It is a species of cabbage, and is also celebrated for the oil it produces, which answers for burning in lamps. The cake also is valuable for feeding cattle, and serves as a manure." A letter was presented to the Society by Mr. Wm. M. Barton, from Judge Buel, of Albany, N. Y. giving an account of his mode of cultivating the Ruta Baga, or Swedish turnip, upon a clover lay previously mowed, in which he was very successful, the acre having produced 500 bushels.

The following gentlemen were chosen honorary members of this Society:—Hon. De Witt Clinton and Jesse Buel, Esq. of the State of New York; Hon. Josiah Quincy, Thomas L. Winthrop, Esq. S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. and Dr. Dexter, of or near Boston.

Exhibition of Horses.—We learn from the last N. Hampton Gazette, that "the Executive Committee of the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, propose to their fellow citizens of the three counties, to have an exhibition of Horses, in the village of Springfield, in the county of Hampden, on Wednesday, the 21st day of May next." They likewise offer premiums to the amount, in all of $131, for the best stud horse, breeding mare, gelding horses, &c. &c.

Safford's Straw Cutter.—We have seen a Machine in operation for cutting straw, &c. invented by Mr. Noah Safford, of Springfield, Vermont, which we believe to combine more advantages than any other ever put in use, taking into consideration its cheapness, simplicity, &c. We are well assured that it will cut, with the moderate labor of one man, a bushel of straw in a minute, or sixty bushels in an hour. The notice of the improvement which is given in Mr. S.'s advertisement, together with the testimonial in its favor, bearing the signatures of persons who are good judges of the merits of machinery of this sort, supersede the necessity of any further remarks from us.

☞We are compelled, for want of room, to omit several articles intended for this day's paper; and among others an advertisement for Mr. Osborn's Poems, which shall appear in our next.

DIED—In Washington, on the 17th inst. the Hon. BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, aged 65.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

FOR sale, by GEO. MURDOCK, No. 14, Market Square, a great variety of English and American GARDEN SEEDS, of the last year's growth; consisting of early Frame, Hotspur and Charlton Pease; early and late Cabbage; early and late Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, &c. with every other Seed suitable for a Kitchen Garden. *Also*, 40 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel or Scarcity—100 lbs. Ruta Baga or Swedish Turnip—a quantity of Armack or Carrot. March 29.—6w

SAFFORD'S STRAW CUTTER.

THE utility of cutting Hay, Straw, and other substances for feeding cattle, is now so universally acknowledged that any remarks on the subject must be deemed superfluous. The following Certificate will therefore be conclusive of the merits of the above mentioned Machine.

Boston, March 22, 1823.

We, the subscribers, have in operation a Straw Cutting Machine invented and exhibited in this city by Noah Safford, and we do not hesitate to say that in our opinion it exceeds any other we have ever seen, for cheapness, simplicity, despatch and durability.

STEPHEN HARTWELL, SPURR & HOLMES,
HEZEKIAH EARL, ANDREW SLATER.

☞The above mentioned Machines may be had of J. R. NEWELL, at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 20, Merchant's Row, Boston. Price $15.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM		TO	
		D.	C.	D.	C.
ASHES, pot, 1st qual.	ton.	147	00	150	00
pearl do.		155	00	157	50
BEANS, white,	bush	1	00	1	10
BEEF, mess, 200 cwt.	bbl.	9	50	10	00
cargo, No. 1.		8	50	9	00
" No. 2.		6	50	7	00
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual.	lb.		14		15
" 2d qual.			12		13
small kegs, family,			15		16
CHEESE, new milk			7		8
FLAX			8		9
FLAX SEED	bush		85		90
FLOUR, Baltimore, superfine,	bbl.	7	50	7	62
Genessee		7	50	7	75
Rye, best		4	50	5	00
GRAIN, Rye	bush		80		83
Corn			65		70
Barley			63		65
Oats			43		45
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.		9		
HOPS, No. 1,			10		12
LIME,	cask	1	25	1	50
OIL, Linseed, American	gal.		65		70
PLAISTER PARIS	ton.	3	00	3	25
PORK, Navy Mess	bbl.	12	00	12	50
Bone Middlings		14	00	14	50
Cargo, No. 1,		12	00	12	50
Cargo, No. 2,		11	00	11	50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass	bush	2	25	2	50
Clover	lb.		8		9
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed			55		65
do. do. unwashed			45		47
do. 3-4 washed			45		47
do. 1-2 do.			40		45
Native do.			35		40
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort			55		60
do. Spinning, 1st sort			47		50
PROVISION MARKET.					
BEEF, best pieces	lb.		8		10
PORK, fresh			6		8
VEAL,			6		9
MUTTON,			5		7
POULTRY,			7		12
BUTTER, keg & tub			15		16
lump, best			16		18
EGGS,	doz.		14		16
MEAL, Rye,	bush		85		90
Indian,			80		85
POTATOES,			37		
CIDER, liquor,	bbl.	1	50		
HAY, best,	ton.	20	00	24	00

THE FARMER.—BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

Let monied blockhead's roll in wealth,
Let proud fools strut in state,
My hands, my homestead and my health
Place me above the great.

I never fawn, nor fib, nor feign,
To please old Mammon's fry;
But independence still maintain
On all beneath the sky.

Thus Cincinnatus, at his plough,
With more true glory shone,
Than Cæsar with his laurell'd brow,
His palace and his throne.

Tumult, perplexity and care
Are bold ambition's lot;
But those intruders never dare
Disturb my peaceful cot.

Blest with bare competence, I find
What monarch's never can,
Health, and tranquillity of mind,
Heaven's choicest gifts to man.

The toil with which I till the ground
For exercise is meet—
Is mere amusement, which is crown'd
With slumber sound and sweet.

But those who toil in pleasure's rounds,
Sweet slumber soon destroy;
Soon find, on dissipation's grounds,
A grave for every joy.

ON THE VOWELS.

We are little airy creatures,
All of different voice and features;
One of us in glass is set,
One of us you'll find in jet,
One you may perceive in tin,
And the fourth a box within;
If the fifth you should pursue
It can never fly from you;
The sixth you always may espy
Lurking in a lover's eye.

Lord Mansfield was not a dandy.—One day when Lord Mansfield was sitting for his picture, Sir Joshua Reynolds, who painted the portrait, asked him if he thought it a likeness? His Lordship replied, that it was not in his power to judge of its degree of resemblance, as he had not seen his own face in a looking glass during the last thirty years of his life; for his servant always dressed him, and put on his wig, which therefore rendered it unnecessary for him to look at himself in a mirror.

Judge Brackenridge, in reprimanding a criminal, amongst other *hard names*, called him a scoundrel. The prisoner replied—"Sir, I am not so great a scoundrel as your honor——— takes me to be." "Put your words closer together," said the Judge.

An auctioneer at a late sale of antiquities, put up a helmet, with the following candid observation: "This, ladies and gemmen, is a helmet of Romulus, the Roman Founder; but whether he was a brass or iron founder I cannot tell."

Authors are like asparagus; there is nothing good about them but the head.

April is much like a pretty woman, being full of sweets, and having both tears and smiles at command.

From the West Chester Republican.

WEEVILS.—*Remarks on their habits, and means of destroying them.*

As much injury is done in barns to the different kinds of grain, by these insects, I wish the society to devote some attention to the most efficacious method of destroying them, or preventing their ravages. I have endeavored, for several years, to become acquainted with their habits, and am willing to state the result of my conclusions, hoping it may occasion, from some abler pen, more important information. I believe they continue residents for life, of the buildings in which chance may place them, and that they do not migrate from one barn to another, unless carried thither. That during the winter they lie in a dormant state near the ground. I have found numbers of them at that season on the lower sides of boards which were lying under the mangers in stables. Instinct, no doubt, teaches them at the commencement of cold weather, to seek a retreat where they may lie secure, and where they will be somewhat sheltered from intense cold. Had they remained in the mow, on threshing the grain, they being in a dormant state, would probably be destroyed. About the middle of the 5th month, May, they begin to travel, crawling up the walls, and in every direction in search of food. If any grain be in the barn, they find it; and I have seen as many as eight or ten on one grain of Indian corn, the eye of which they at first consume. When wheat, rye, or barley, is brought into the barn, they penetrate the mow, and I apprehend, deposit their eggs in the grain, which serves for food for the young insects, till they arrive at nearly the size of the parents; probably the sweating and the warmth of the mow, much assist in the depositing of the egg, and in bringing the insect to perfection.

As a proof that the egg is deposited in the grain, it will be found, that if wheat be threshed some short time after harvest, in barns where weevils abound, when it will be very little eaten by them, and put into bags, and perhaps few of the insects then to be seen, that in a few weeks it will be very much eaten, and numbers of weevils in the bags. Having thus briefly stated my opinion of their habits, I will suggest a few propositions for destroying them. The most efficacious mode, I apprehend, would be to stack the grain out for one or two years, and keep all kinds of it from lying in the barn, during the summer season; by this means they would be deprived of food and of a suitable place to deposit their young.

Many of them may be destroyed by having no grain in the barn from the time they leave their winter retreat, till harvest; except about a double handful of Indian corn in a place, and in several different places. Numbers of them will go to these heaps for food, then about once in two days riddle them in some clean place with a wheat riddle, the insects will fall through, which may be gathered up and thrown into the fire. Another method is to leave a little straw in the stables at this season, and before harvest gather it all up carefully, and draw it out into a field, many weevils will thus be taken out and perish. It is said, though I have never experienced it, that they have a great antipathy to hemp, that a few layers of it, spread among the grain, at the time of putting it in the barn, will prevent their ravages. No doubt, members of the society, and others are possessed of facts on this subject which would be highly interesting to those who are troubled with these insects about their barns. It is hoped they will be induced, through the medium of the society or otherwise, to make them public, as it might be the means of saving many bushels of grain annually for the benefit of the community.

ISAAC SHARPLESS.

From the Connecticut Courant.

CANADA THISTLE.

A few days since I called on a member of the Litchfield County Agricultural Society, who showed me a piece of ground from which he had easily and effectually eradicated the *Canada Thistle*. As this subject is becoming very interesting to this portion of the country, I trust an account of the process by which this object was effected will not be unacceptable to your agricultural readers.

The secret consists in cutting off the plant near the ground at the *change of the moon*, or in the *new moon*, as near the change as possible, in *June* or *July*. This, my informant says, will generally destroy all the plants the first year, but should any shoots sprout the next year, let the same course be pursued, and in two or three years there will not a root remain.

This process of course is better adapted to cases where the evil has but just commenced. This is the third year from the commencement of the operation on the small piece I was shown, say from two to four rods square; and at this time not a Canada Thistle is to be found there; although three years since they constituted the principal growth. That the circumstances attending this case were correctly detailed, was confirmed to me by a neighbor of my informant, who was present, and who had witnessed the whole process. He informed me that he derived his information from a farmer in Dutchess county, by whom, and in whose vicinity, this course has been extensively pursued, and with uniform success. The discovery was first made, as I am informed, through the same channel, by an observing farmer in Troy, N. Y. Some years since, being much infested with these troublesome weeds, he cut down a quantity of them in the vicinity of his house, and was surprised to find the next year that those he had thus served did not shoot up again. Upon recurring to dates, he found they had been cut exactly at the change of the moon in June. This induced a second experiment, which produced the same result; but subsequent and more extensive experiments have determined the best time for cutting these noxious weeds to be as I have before stated.

A FARMER.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

☞ Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *sixty days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.

☞ No paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publisher) until arrearages are paid.

☞ Agents who procure seven subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, will be entitled to a copy gratis, and in the same proportion for a larger number.

☞ Complete files from the commencement of the paper in August can be furnished.